Figure 3
Mean number of years of smoking cigarettes at baseline by current smokers according to age at enrollment

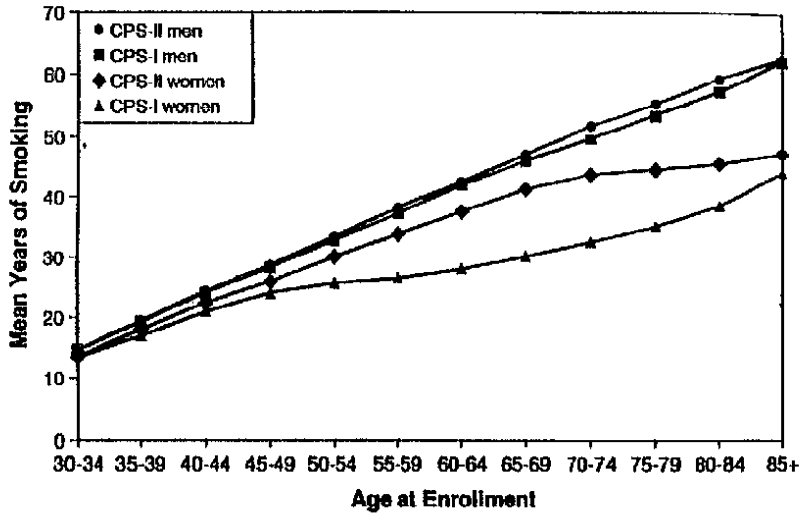


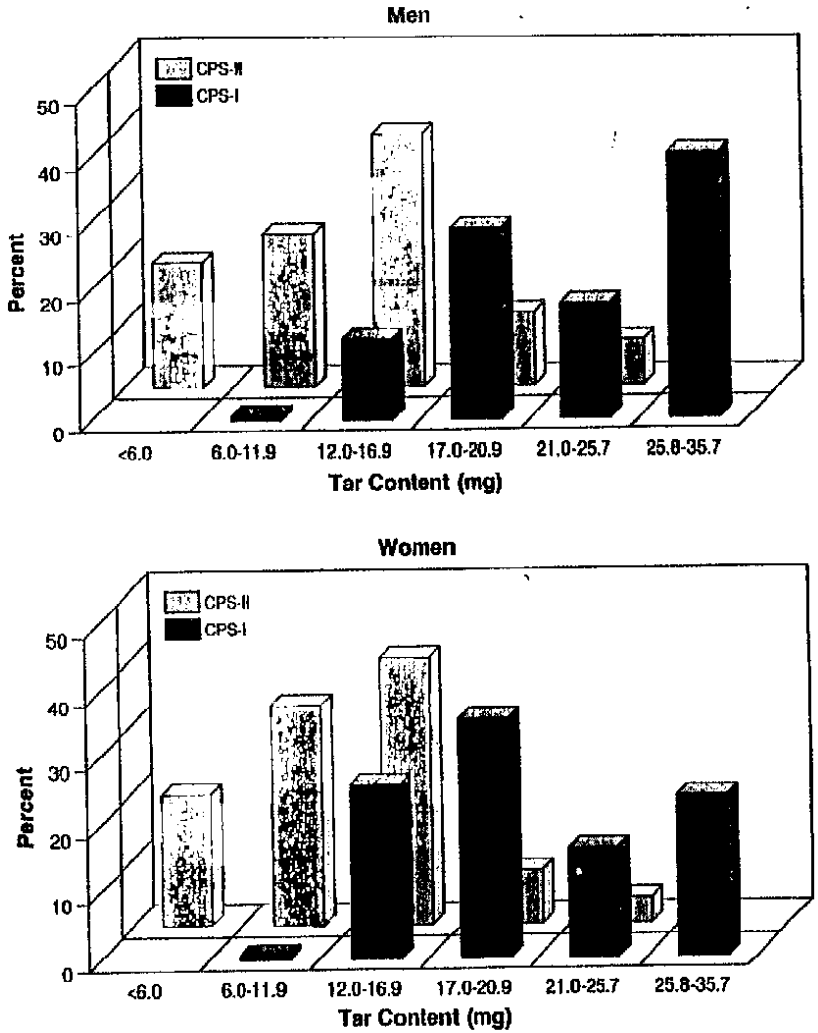
Table 4
Self-reported depth of inhalation among current cigarette smokers by sex and study

	Men (%)		Women (%)	
Depth of Inhalation	CPS-I (N = 148,459)	CPS-II (N = 101,888)	CPS-I (N = 152,228)	CPS-II (N = 126,794)
Do Not Inhale	5.8	5.5	13.0	6.8
Inhale Slightly	13.3	12.6	23.1	16.5
Inhale Moderately	55.6	53.2	51.4	60.4
Inhale Deeply	24.9	26.8	12.1	14.1
Unknown	0.5	1.8	0.4	2.3

Key: CPS = Cancer Prevention Study.

among women, although the tar content was lower in women's than in men's cigarettes (Appendix 18). These data reflect the brand smoked at the time of enrollment, and they may underestimate the tar content of cigarettes smoked earlier in life because the official ratings have decreased since the early 1950's (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993).

Figure 4
Percentage distribution of tar content, as measured by machine smoking, of the cigarette brand smoked at enrollment



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SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Study Population

Subjects in the analyses were drawn from CPS-I (Garfinkel, 1985; Hammond, 1964 and 1966) and CPS-II (Garfinkel, 1985; Garfinkel and Stellman, 1988; Peto et al., 1992; Stellman and Garfinkel, 1986); selected characteristics are shown in Table 1. Subjects were recruited in fall 1959 for CPS-I and in fall 1982 for CPS-II from among the friends, neighbors, and acquaintances of ACS volunteers. Enrollment was based on those who were part of a household, excluding persons in institutions or military service and itinerants who would be difficult to trace (Garfinkel, 1985). Volunteers sought to enroll all household members 30 years of age or older if at least one family member was 45 years or older. CPS-I included subjects from 25 States; CPS-II included subjects from 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Participants in both studies were older, more educated, and more frequently married and part of the middle class than the general U.S. population (Garfinkel, 1985; Stellman and Garfinkel, 1986). Whites made up 97 percent of CPS-I and 93 percent of CPS-II.

Because the age distributions of subjects in CPS-I and CPS-II were similar at the time of enrollment, the two studies represent birth cohorts separated by approximately 20 years (Figure 1). CPS-I includes predominantly cohorts born between 1880 and 1919, whereas CPS-II participants were mostly from cohorts born from 1900 to 1939 and who became adults during the peak years of cigarette smoking in America (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989). The number of subjects in each birth cohort and the relationship between year of birth and age at enrollment are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 1
Selected characteristics of CPS-I and CPS-II

Full Cohorts	CPS-I		CPS-II	
Followup Period[a]	1959-1965		1982-1988	
Study Participants	1,051,038		1,185,106	
Vital Status, Number (percent)[b]				
Alive	959,121	(91.3)	1,083,600	(91.4)
Dead	76,888	(7.3)	79,802	(6.7)
Lost	15,029	(1.4)	21,704	(1.8)
Exclusions[c]				
Former smokers	70,108		262,790	
Ever pipe/cigar	149,828		101,600	
Smoking data incomplete or unclassifiable	44,715		109,353	
Total exclusions	264,651		473,743	
Analytic Cohorts				
Current cigarette smoker	298,687		228,682	
Lifelong never-smoker	487,700		482,681	
Total analytic cohort	786,387		711,363	

[a] *Analyses restricted to first 6 years of followup to enhance comparability.*
[b] *Vital status as of September 30, 1965, for CPS-I and August 31, 1988, for CPS-II. Followup terminated before September 30, 1965, for 1,005 CPS-I participants because of administrative reasons (see text).*
[c] *Excludes subjects with incomplete or unclassifiable data on status, pipe or cigar smoking, cigarettes per day, or duration of smoking.*

Key: CPS = Cancer Prevention Study.

Figure 1
Distribution of CPS-I and CPS-II participants by 10-year birth cohort

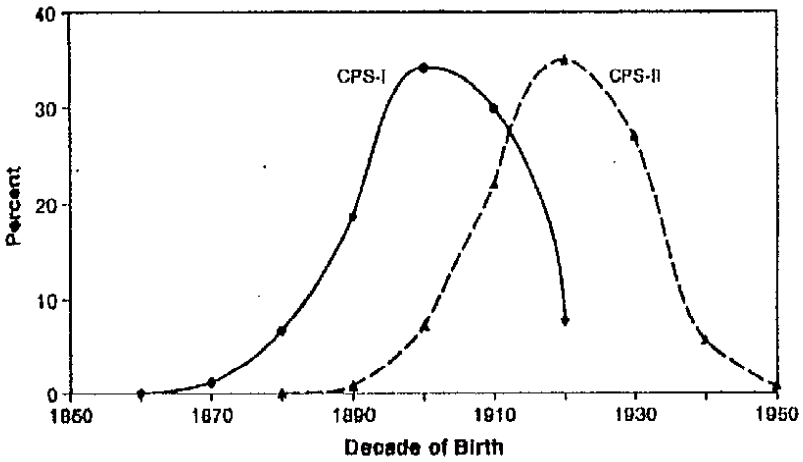

Table 1 shows the composition of the included and excluded subjects analyzed in this chapter. Death rate analyses were based on more than 220,000 current smokers (defined below) and more than 480,000 lifelong never-smokers in each study, excluding former smokers, persons who ever smoked pipes or cigars, and those whose information on smoking was incomplete or unclassifiable. Analyses of smoking prevalence were based on the full cohorts. Certain analyses of lung cancer were restricted to current cigarette smokers, ages ≥50 years, who reported smoking 20 or 40 cigarettes per day for at least 30 years at baseline.

Followup

The participants' vital status was determined through personal inquiry by the volunteers for 12 years in CPS-I and 6 years in CPS-II. For comparability, the analyses were restricted to the first 6 years in each study: for CPS-I from enrollment through September 30, 1965, and for CPS-II from enrollment through August 31, 1988. Persons lost to followup were considered alive until the date last observed, which in CPS-II was considered to be the end of followup. Included in the group "lost to followup" in CPS-I were 1,005 participants for whom followup was terminated early because of the inability of some local field units to continue the study (Table 1) (Hammond, 1966). Death certificates were obtained for deceased subjects. The underlying cause of death was coded according to abbreviated versions

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